



Virginia Economic Update

October 21, 2016

Summary

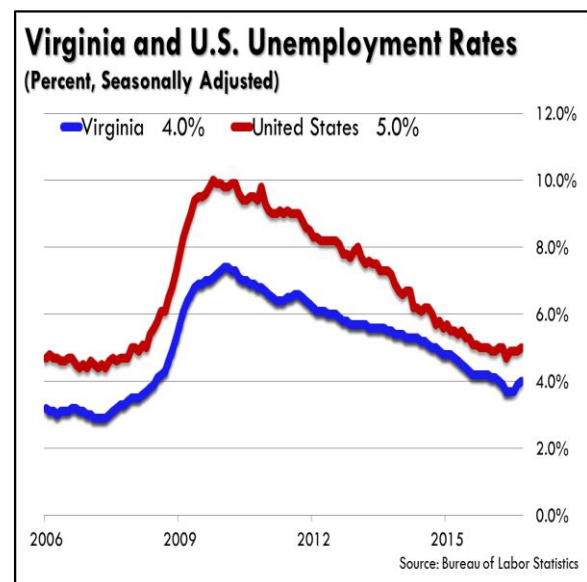
Nonfarm payroll employment in Virginia increased by 13,400 jobs, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.0 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Virginia Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in Virginia increased by 0.1 percentage point to 4.0 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed rose by 6,218 in September to 168,636, while the labor force grew by 19,690 to 4,221,397. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 10 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Virginia. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Virginia stood at 4.2 percent.

The 10-year peak for the unemployment rate in Virginia was 7.4 percent in February 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Virginia occurred in December 1982 when the unemployment rate reached 7.9 percent. The 10-year low for the unemployment rate in Virginia was 2.9 percent in May 2007. The series low for the unemployment rate in Virginia occurred in November 2000 when the unemployment rate was 2.1 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.0 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Virginia Payroll Employment

Virginia nonfarm payrolls increased by 13,400 jobs, or 0.34 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 11,800. Over the past 12 months, nonfarm payrolls in Virginia increased by 81,100, or 2.10 percent. Virginia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

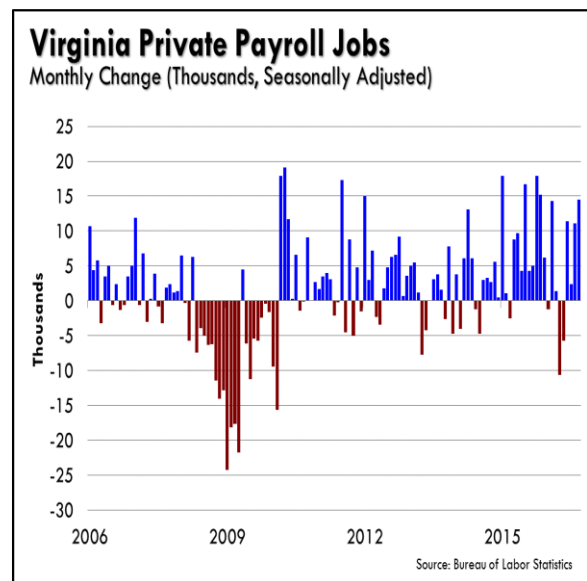
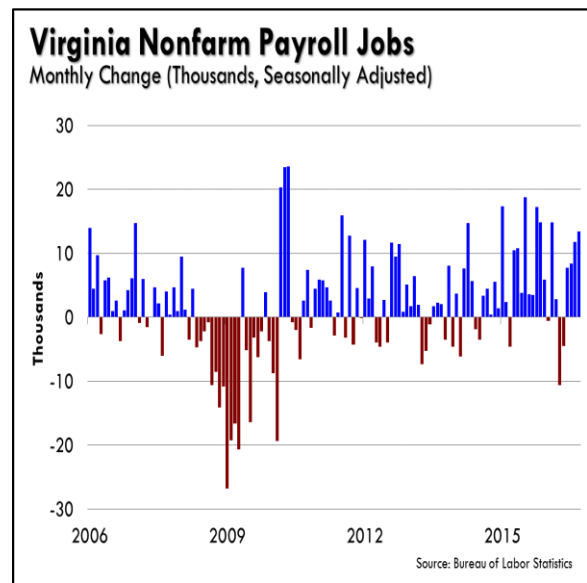
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 156,000 jobs in September, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending September 2016, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,447,000 jobs, or 1.72 percent. Virginia ranks 18th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, Virginia private-sector payrolls increased by 14,500, or 0.45 percent. Private-sector payrolls increased by 11,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private-sector payrolls in Virginia increased by 76,900, or 2.44 percent. Virginia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 167,000 jobs in September, or 0.14 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,302,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.91 percent. Virginia ranks 15th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

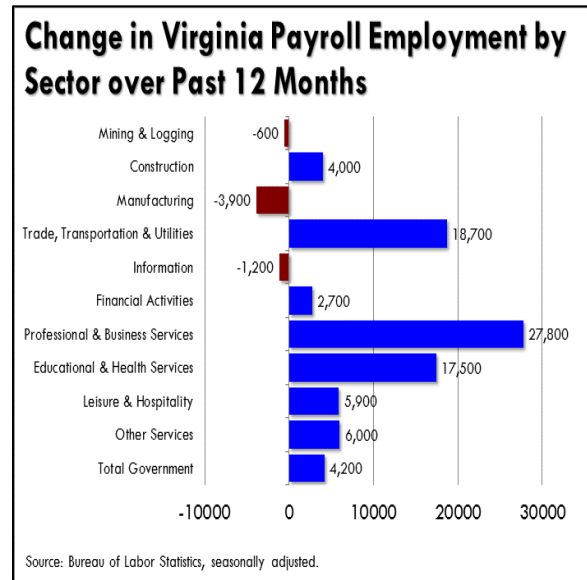
During September, total government payroll employment in Virginia declined by 1,100, or 0.15 percent. Federal government payroll employment declined by 800, or 0.45 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 400, or 0.24 percent, while local government payroll employment declined by 700, or 0.19 percent.

Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 4,200, or 0.59 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 2,900, or 1.80 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 200, or 0.05 percent.



The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Leisure & Hospitality (+5,800) and Professional & Business Services (+3,100). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Total Government (-1,100) and Manufacturing (-900).

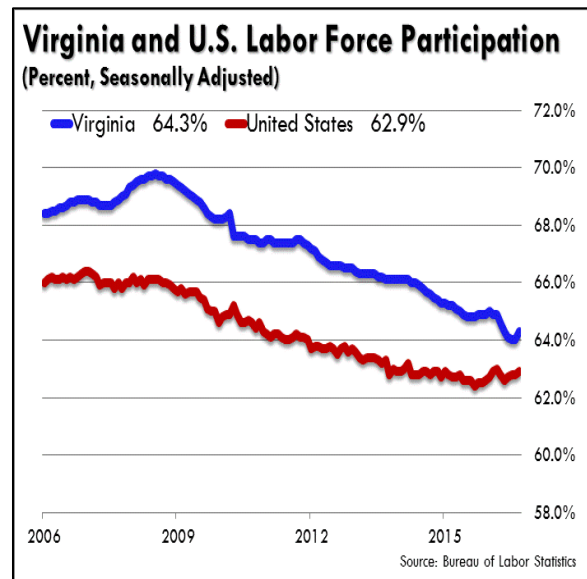
The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+27,800) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+18,700). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Manufacturing (-3,900) and Information (-1,200).



Other Virginia Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Virginia rose to 64.3 percent in September from 64.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 21 have a higher labor force participation rate than Virginia. The labor force participation rate in Virginia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Virginia was 69.8 percent in July 2008. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Virginia occurred in May 1992 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.5 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 64.0 percent in August 2016. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Virginia.

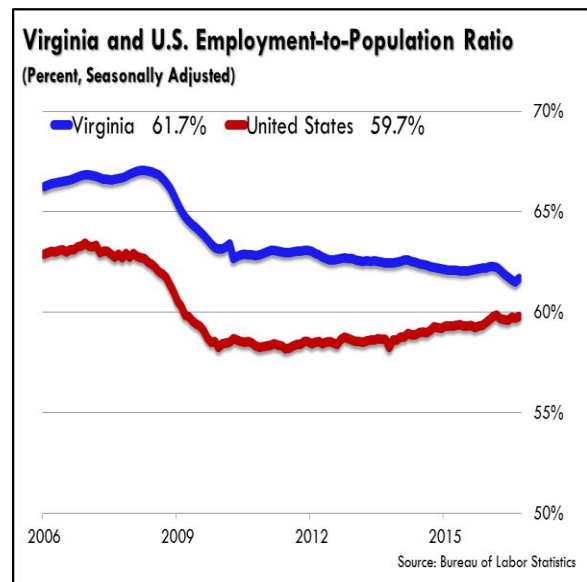


The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 62.9 percent in September, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Virginia civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 61.7 percent in September from 61.5 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 18 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Virginia. The

employment-to-population ratio in Virginia is 0.4 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Virginia was 67.1 percent in April 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Virginia occurred in December 1989 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.2 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 61.5 percent in August 2016. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in November 1982 when the employment-to-population ratio was 61.0 percent.



The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.8 percent in September. That rate was 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for October is scheduled for release on November 18, 2016. The national employment situation report for October will be released on Friday, November 4, 2016.